

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

**SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.**

Received up to 7th August, 1879.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 1st August, referring to the rumour that the Russian power has sent an expeditionary force against Russia and Merv. Circulation, 408 copies.

Merv, remarks that Russia is an aggressive power. She is always engaged in hostilities with one country or another. She has obviously resolved to invade Merv in order to restore her prestige in Central Asia, which has been affected in some degree by the late British triumph over Afghanistan. The Russian bear is anxious to deceive the British lion, but his attempts have always been unsuccessful, of which he should be ashamed. Russia is so ambitious of conquest that like other powers she does not consider before occupying a country whether she will obtain any benefit from its possession or not. It appears from the reports of the Governor of Turkistan that the revenues of that country are not sufficient for the cost of its administration. Englishmen spread civilisation and establish peace and order wherever they go, but, on the contrary, anarchy and oppression follow in the train of

Russian conquests. It is surprising that, although incendiarism and riots are at present frequent in Russia, and the Russian power is much harassed by China, it does not refrain from entertaining such foolish projects as the conquest of Merv. It is not wise to allow the Russians to occupy Merv. Their secret object is to extend their boundary gradually to our frontier, but we should avoid their neighbourhood. However, a war with Russia in Central Asia seems to be inevitable, and is only a question of time. In accordance with the Gundamak treaty, the Government should establish military cantonments on the frontier of Afghanistan as soon as possible.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Anwdr-ul Akhbdr*, Lucknow, of the 28th July (receiv-

The deposition of the ed on the 4th August), says that the Khedive.

Arabic proverb* that Love cannot

exist between the debtor and the creditor is true. It not only applies to poor and ignorant persons, but also to rich, educated, and honest persons, as has lately been proved by the case of the ex-Khedive. Ismail Pasha was a king, received his education in Europe, and was ready to pay his debts. The European powers, who are, as it were, the inventors of modern civilisation, were his creditors. Great friendship existed between them. He acted in all matters according to their advice. But in a moment their friendship was at an end. The European powers demanded immediate payment of their debts. The Khedive was willing to pay, but they would not allow him time even to get the money from his treasury, and required him to abdicate the throne for the delay. He referred the matter to his suzerain and told him that he assisted him during the late Russo-Turkish war with men and money, and was always faithfully attached to him. The Sultan replied that what he said was quite true, but that he should not have incurred liabilities, that he should not have dismissed his civilised foreign ministers, and that he should abdicate

* Literally—a debt is the scissors (destroyer) of love.

the throne in favor of his son, as he had incurred the displeasure of the European powers. The Sultan also remarked that it was quite true that Servia did not follow the advice of the European powers, and cast in his lot with Russia during the late war, and that Russia waged an unjust war against him in opposition to the wishes of all Europe, but that he had nothing to do with Servia and Russia. He himself would do nothing in opposition to the wishes of the European powers.

The Oudh Akhbár of the 4th August argues that the conduct of the people and the native chiefs

Circulation,
719 copies.

The loyalty of natives.

in the late Afghan war has afforded the best proof of their loyalty to the Government. The people expressed their sympathy with the Government, and prayed for the triumph of British arms. The native chiefs offered the services of their troops for employment on the frontier. Although the Government did not need their assistance, it accepted the offers of some of them, in order to give them an opportunity to earn fame. In view of the ease and comfort which we enjoy under British rule, it is our bounden duty to sacrifice our lives and property on behalf of the Government in time of emergency. The writer then refers to some of the most prominent benefits which British rule has conferred upon the natives.

The same paper of the 1st August states that since his accession to the throne, Yakub Khan

Afghanistan.
has shown himself to be a wise and able ruler, and urges upon him the importance of encouraging education, commerce, and agriculture in his territories.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khush-i-A'lam* of the 1st August, writing from Tonk, states that

Circulation,
105 copies.

Tonk.
the tax upon the agricultural classes in Tonk has long been considerably increased. The officials are accustomed to take more than half of the produce as the

share of the State, and to leave less than half of the produce to the cultivator. The agriculturists repeatedly complained to the Nawab against the illegal extortion of his officers, but in vain. At the time of the late *rabi* crop the assessors so severely assessed the produce that after paying the State demand so small a quantity of grain was left to the cultivators that it could hardly suffice for their support for six months, and this caused wide-spread dissatisfaction among them. About one thousand men assembled from different villages, and went to the Political Agent at Deoli. They laid their grievances before him, and requested him to interfere on their behalf, or to give them permission to appeal to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. He took them with him to Tonk to inquire into their grievances, and has succeeded in inducing the Nawab to remit a number of cesses in six parganas, which yielded a lakh of rupees. It is to be regretted that the Nawab has been obliged to give up an annual revenue of a lakh of rupees, in consequence of the illegal extortion of his officers. The cultivators did not complain of the levy of the cesses, but of the severity of assessments. The affairs of the State are in a very bad state. An able and experienced minister should be appointed to place them on a satisfactory footing.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The Jodhpur correspondent of the *Agra Akhbár*, states, in the issue of the 21st July, that the

Jodhpur. Maharaja of Jodhpur being too idle and luxurious to manage the affairs of his State, entrusted the administration to the Political Agent of Jodhpur on the 12th July. The Political Agent went to the Darbar on that day and worked there. The writer believes that this was done at the instigation of Partab Singh. In the issue of the 28th July, the same correspondent states that it is rumoured that the mother of the Maharaja protested against the interference of the Political Agent, and told him that if the Maharaja could not conduct the administration, properly another of her sons should be placed on the throne. The

Political Agent replied that he took the management of the State into his hands at the request of the Maharaja, but that he would not interfere in the affairs of the State for the future. Accordingly he did not attend the Darbar on 13th July. He was undoubtedly very hasty in taking the administration of the State into his hands at the request of the Maharaja. Partab Singh is not fit for his office. In order to put a stop to the present unsatisfactory state of things in Jodhpur, Muhammad Faiz-ulla Khan should be restored to the office of minister. This is also the opinion of the Political Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 29th July publishes a communicated article in which the Maharaja of

Kashmir.

Circulation,
320 copies.

Kashmir is represented as a tender-hearted, generous, and sympathetic chief, but so simple-minded that, he is easily deceived by his dishonest officers. The vazir or minister of Kashmir is represented as conducting the administration as he pleases, and promoting his own interests. The district officers of Kashmir are represented as an unconscientious and unscrupulous body of men, who appropriate the revenues of the State to themselves, rob the people, and are notoriously corrupt.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th July says that flatterers are

Circulation,
150 copies.

The retrenchment of public expenditure. always anxious to say pleasant things to Government to win its good-will.

As it is at present bent on the retrenchment of public expenditure, every man, who can write, makes economical proposals, through the medium of newspapers, without much thought. The writings of the Anglo-Indian Press on the subject are either foolish or biased. No sensible article has yet appeared in any Anglo-Indian paper. One Anglo-Indian paper suggests that flour need not be given to Government elephants ; another proposes that the construction and repair of public buildings should be stopped ; another proposes

reductions in the Educational Department; another recommends the reduction of the pay of the Governor-General; and another urges the dismissal of muharrirs and chaprasis. Such foolish proposals are made by our contemporaries for the retrenchment of public expenditure. As regards the pay of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, it should be observed that he is the highest official in India, and is almost always a man of high descent, therefore, his salary should be suitable to his dignity. If we remember right, the pay of the Governor-General was cut down in the time of Lord Canning after a great discussion on the subject in Parliament, and it was then settled that it could admit of no further reduction. If it were reduced, no man of high birth would accept the office. In a late issue the *Pioneer* hinted at the reduction of the number of colleges and the stoppage of scholarships. But it should be remembered that the extensive spread of education is very desirable both on economical and political grounds. The Government can obtain the services of an educated native for smaller pay than those of a European. Education is yet in a very backward state in India. The natives have made no progress in science and art. Far from making reductions in the Education Department, its operations should be still further extended. The Cooper's Hill College, which involves a heavy annual expenditure, should be abolished, and the saving effected in this way devoted to the establishment of industrial schools. The present system of education qualifies natives only for the lower ranks of the public service. The system should be so modified and improved that it may qualify them for the higher ranks, and create in them a taste for the industrial arts.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th August, in regard to the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, remarks that the public expenditure should have been retrenched long ago. The Government has resolved to make the greatest reductions

in the Public Works Department. But reduction in that department alone will not probably remove the financial pressure. Moreover, the way in which the Government wishes to cut down the public works expenditure, viz., the dismissal of a large number of public works officers, and the suspension of the public works which are under construction, will not prove economical in the long run. It is the object of the Government to effect a saving of four millions sterling, but we can suggest a scheme by which ten millions sterling would probably be saved. The writer then publishes his scheme, which is as follows :—

In regard to the Public Works Department, the writer
proposes—
The Public Works De- partment.

- (1) That the estimates of public works, which are proposed to be constructed, should be prepared with great care.
- (2) That the contract system should be stopped.
- (3) That all public works should be strongly built, so that they may not need extensive repairs every year.
- (4) That the number of European officers should be reduced, and natives substituted in their places.
- (5) That the present scale of pay of officers should be reduced.

Just as the deputy inspectors of police and tahsildars get no travelling allowance for travelling within the limits of their jurisdiction on public duty, no other Government officer should get it. Lakhs of rupees are paid every year to commissioners, deputy commissioners, the directors and inspectors of schools, civil surgeons, and other officers, on account of travelling expenses. Every officer should himself pay his travelling expenses. The yearly migrations of the Government of India to Simla, which involve a heavy expenditure, should be stopped. Of course, an officer transfer-

Travelling allowances given to Government officers.

red from one place to another in the interests of the public service should get his travelling expenses from the Government.

The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors should get no sumptuary allowances. They should also pay rent for their houses.

The sumptuary allowances given to Government officers.

The Ecclesiastical Department should be entirely abolished.

The Ecclesiastical Department. The civil and military officers should provide for their own religious wants.

It is surprising that this question has so long escaped the attention of Parliament and the Viceroy's Council.

The pay of all public servants, from the Viceroy to those officers whose pay is above Rs. 100, should be reduced at the rate of five per cent. If this reduction does not effect the required saving, the salaries of those officers who draw more than Rs. 1,000 a month should be reduced at the rate of ten per cent., and of those who draw more than Rs. 5,000, at the rate of twenty per cent.

The reduction of pay of all officers.

The offices of deputy inspector-general of police and superintendent and assistant superintendent of police should be abolished, and the district police placed under the control of district officers. Only the office of the inspector-general of police should be retained.

The Police Department.

The deputy conservators of forests should be dismissed, and native assistant conservators substituted in their places on reduced pay.

The Forest Department.

As both the Forest and Store Departments are under the control of the same conservator, the two departments should be amalgamated and placed under the management of the same subordinate officers.

The pay of all medical officers should be reduced. There should be only three or four civil ^{The Medical Department.} surgeons in each province, who should be placed in charge of the largest districts. Assistant surgeons should be placed in charge of all the other districts, and native doctors in charge of sub-divisions of districts on increased pay. Indian medicines should be more largely used than they are at present.

The offices of inspectors of schools should be abolished, ^{The Education Depart-} and the deputy inspectors and the ^{ment.} directors should do all the inspection work. In each college only the professor of English should be a European. All the other professors should be Natives, and get smaller pay than European professors. The head masters of zila schools should be also Natives. Government schools should be abolished in those places where there are aided schools.

Natives should be substituted in the place of European ^{The Postal Department.} postmasters on reduced pay. The offices of inspectors of post-offices should be abolished. The Postmaster-General should spend a portion of his time in inspecting post-offices, and an Assistant Postmaster-General should inquire into all cases of theft, &c.

The "Home charges," which at present amount to twenty ^{Home charges.} krores of rupees, should be reduced to ten or fifteen krores.

The term of tenure of office for the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors should be increased from five to eight years. ^{The term of tenure of office for the Viceroy and Provincial Governors.}

The retirement of public servants at the age of fifty-five ^{Pension rules.} years should not be compulsory. Only those officers who render very important services to Government should get pensions equal to one-half of their pay after thirty-five years' service. An offi-

cer should get a pension equal to one-third of his pay after thirty years' service, and equal to one-fourth of his pay after twenty years' service. No officer, European or Native, should get a larger pension than Rs. 500 a month.

The Councils of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal should be abolished, and the Viceroy's Council should legislate for the whole of India.

The Viceroy's Council. It should consist of one legal member, and the official and non-official members contributed by all the provinces in India. Each province should contribute three members, as follows : local Government one member, the people one member, and the native States one member. The Government should pay the official members, and the people and the native States the non-official members. The pay of the official members should vary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000, and the average pay should be Rs. 2,000. The annual cost of the Viceroy's Council should be as follows :—

	Annual cost.	Rs.
Legal member 60,000	
Other official members 1,92,000	
One Secretary in the Legislative Department, ...	24,000	
One Secretary for the other Departments ...	36,000	
Office establishment, &c. ...	36,000	
Total ...	2.88,000*	

In this way the total annual cost of the Viceroy's Council will only be three lacs of rupees at the outside, while at present the annual cost of the Legislative Council alone amounts to nearly five lacs of rupees.

The Army. It is not advisable to reduce the present numerical strength of the Indian army. On the contrary, the time is coming when it will be necessary to increase it. However, a great saving might be effected by enforcing strict economy in the Commissariat

* The correct amount is Rs. 3,48,000.

Department by changing the rules regarding the relief of troops, and by reducing the present extravagant cost of British troops. This saving should be devoted to the enlistment of new regiments of native troops.

The *Samáchár Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of India and the House of Commons. the 4th August says that the unnecessary opposition of one political party to the other in England has increased fearfully lately and is fraught with great evil to England, specially to India. It is a good thing that there should be rivalry between the two parties. But one party should not oppose even the good measures of the other party. Indian affairs are now more largely discussed in the House of Commons than before. Formerly, only Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Bright were the friends of India in England. But now there are so many members in the House of Commons who take a deep interest in Indian matters, and support Mr. Fawcett, that we are induced to believe that great good will be done to India in future through the House of Commons. Formerly, when Mr. Fawcett used to address the House on Indian affairs, some members laughed him to scorn, and some left the House, and neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party took an interest in them. But now one party has fortunately espoused the cause of India. The Duke of Argyle, the late Secretary of State, who did many acts of injustice to India during his tenure of office, and Mr. Gladstone, the late Prime Minister, who formerly took no interest in Indian affairs, are now reckoned among the best friends of our country. Formerly, the retired Anglo-Indians were not accustomed to agitate Indian affairs in England, but now they are very anxious to promote our welfare. Look at the conduct of Lord Northbrook, Sir George Campbell, and the late Lord Lawrence. If no good accrues to us when we have so many friends in England, we should complain of our own evil destiny. As sometimes out of three hundred members in the House of Commons, one hundred and thirty-five give

Circulation,
500 copies.

their votes in favour of India, there is no doubt that the country will obtain great benefit from the House in future. In the course of the speech which Lord Cranbrook, delivered at Sheffield the other day he remarked that the Liberal party denounced the present ministry in regard to the Berlin Treaty, and the Afghan and Zulu wars, but if that party were in power, it would have done the same things which the present ministry had done. If what he says is true, it is obvious that we have little hope of future good. The writer then refers to the speeches lately delivered at London by Babu Lal Mohan Ghose, the delegate of the Indian Association of Calcutta, and by Mr. Bright, and to the paper which is about to be started at London by Mr. Knight and Mr. Osborne, and which will be devoted chiefly to the discussion of Indian questions, and remarks that these are good signs for India.

The same paper says that the Commission appointed to inquire into the case of Pandit Har Sahai's case. Pandit Har Sahai, the subordinate judge of Fa-rukhabad, has submitted its report. It is rumoured that the opinion of all the three commissioners is in favour of Pandit Har Sahai. This is what we expected, but we feared that the native commissioners might not have the courage to express their opinions freely. It is a matter of great satisfaction that they have done so. The *Pioneer* is very angry with the Commission. Our contemporary thinks it to be a mistake that the Commission was appointed, and contends that its report should be thrown into the waste paper basket. Everything which is calculated to promote the interests of the natives is unpleasant to our contemporary. It cannot endure the dishonour of civil servants. We anxiously wait for the decision of the Government in the case.

The same paper, in its local news column, states that an agriculturist cut the nose of a tax-gatherer near Chapri (Allahabad), in May last, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years. Undoubtedly he has justly been punished

for his misconduct. But his misconduct proves that the license tax is very oppressive.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 1st August says that the *Pioneer* Pandit Har Sahai's case is very partial towards Europeans. and the *Pioneer*.

In a late issue our contemporary stated that it could not conceive why the Supreme Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the case of Pandit Har Sahai in opposition to the wishes of the High Court and the local Government, and why two native members were admitted into the Commission. We reply to our contemporary that the Government of India is anxious to dispense even-handed justice in every case as far as possible. It considered that Har Sahai had been very severely treated by the local Government, and therefore appointed the Commission to inquire into his case. Had Har Sahai really assaulted Mr. Saunders, Mr. Ross, who is a European, would never have stated before the Commission that the evidence of Mr. Saunders' witnesses was utterly false. Mr. Ross also stated that the *Pioneer* has taken a one-sided view of the case from the beginning. It is to be regretted that the *Pioneer*, which pretends to teach civilisation to the natives, is itself blindly fumbling in darkness. It tries to lead its readers into error. It would have been a good thing if it had not been started in India.

The *Pramod Sindhū* of the 4th August, in regard to the Deccan Ryots Relief Bill, remarks that all the provisions of the Bill are adverse to the creditor. The Government seems to be under the impression that the extortion of the mahajans is the sole cause of the poverty of the agricultural population. But it should be remembered that, if great obstacles are thrown in the way of the realisation of their debts by the mahajans, they will stop their trade, and then the condition of cultivators will become worse than what it is at present. The agriculturists of the Deccan are very poor, and cannot do

Circulation,
57 copies.

Circulation,
150 copies.

without borrowing. The writer is opposed to the proposed investment of village patels with powers to decide suits up to Rs. 10, and recommends the establishment of village panchaitans or arbitration courts instead. The writer approves of the division of subordinate judges into two grades, the conferring of powers of small cause courts upon them, and the conferring of powers of courts of equity upon the courts of law, the exemption of land, not specially pledged, from sale in payment of money-decrees, and the management of the indebted cultivator's land, with a view of paying his debts from the produce of the land. In the end the writer suggests that before passing the Bill the Government should call for the opinions of all experienced officers, Europeans and Natives, and some respectable zamindars and mahajans of the Bombay Presidency about it.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 2nd August, referring to the Deccan

The same subject.

Ryots Relief Bill, remarks that the provisions of the Bill are very unfavorable to the money-lenders. The result of the introduction of this law will be that agriculturists will not be able to procure loans. They have to depend for four or five months during the year upon the advances made to them by mahajans for their support. When they will not be able to borrow, they will starve. And thus the remedy will prove worse than the disease. The Government should carefully consider the Bill before passing it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 4th August briefly notices The fear of a famine in the article published in the July number of the Quarterly Journal of the

1880. Puna Sarv Janik Sabha, in which the writer, Rao Bahadur Kero Lakshman Chhatre, argues that according to the theory of sun-spots there will be little rain next year. If the Government considers the theory of the Rao Bahadur to be well-founded, it should prepare itself beforehand to grapple with famine.

Circulation,
475 copies.

Mirza Babar, the son of
the Nawab of Loharu, Pan-
jab.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th August says that there is reason to believe that the natives now sympathise with British rule. Formerly the cadets of high families considered it to be derogatory to enter into the service of the Government, but now even the sons of native chiefs are anxious to enter into it. It appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Mirza Babar, the son of the Nawab of Loharu, is preparing himself for the Extra Assistant Commissioners' examination. Every ordinary native is eligible for the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and therefore it would be derogatory to him if he were appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He should be admitted into the covenanted civil service, and appointed an Assistant Commissioner. His appointment to a respectable post will induce the other native chiefs to qualify their sons for the public service. The admission of the sons of native chiefs into the public service greatly recommends itself on political grounds.

The same paper says that it has been heard from a reliable source that the Panjab Government has taken notice of its articles (see page 549 of the Selections for the week ending the 17th July, 1879), and prohibited the district committee of Lahore from realising half of the cost of works of public utility from the zamindars, for which it is very thankful to it. The writer would be glad to hear that the Panjab Government has also drawn the attention of other district committees to the matter, because the same practice that lately prevailed in Lahore may be in vogue in some other districts.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (a weekly paper recently started at Allahabad) of the 2nd August complains that a license fee is levied at Allahabad from those men who sell Chinese crackers. True, the makers of fireworks have to pay a license fee, but the

The levy of a tax on Chi-
nese crackers.

Chinese crackers are not made in India. Moreover, when a license fee is levied from those men who sell Chinese crackers, why should not those who sell English crackers and lucifers be also required to take a license. The Chinese crackers are sold only for eight or ten days during the *Shabibarát* festival, and some poor persons earn a livelihood by selling them for a few days. The income derived from the levy of the license fee from them is very small. The writer hopes that the Government will remit the fee.

The same paper quotes the following telegram which was sent by a correspondent to the *Pioneer* from Naini Tal on the 30th July :—

" No official announcement has yet been made concerning the report of the Har Sahai Commission. I believe, however, that its purport is perplexing, reproducing on a small scale the Baroda case. The native commissioners, constituting a majority, appear to have reached conclusions favorable to Har Sahai, which Government is unable to reconcile with the recorded evidence."

In regard to the above extract, the *Dabir-i-Hind* remarks that the case of Pandit Har Sahai does not resemble the Baroda case. The Gaekwar was a Raja, but Pandit Har Sahai is a Government servant. As the Government appointed the Commission to inquire into the case of Pandit Har Sahai, it should decide the case in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the members. It should be remembered that natives hate each other. The verdict of the native commissioners, which is favorable to Har Sahai, is not based on sympathy or partiality to him, but on justice.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Arya Mitra*, Benares, of the 1st August, refers to the termination of the Kabul war, and asks what benefit the Government has reaped from the war. It has been put to great expense by it, and will have to pay an annual subsidy of six lakhs of rupees to the Amir. We do not think

that England will pay the cost and the annual subsidy. India will be saddled with it, which is very unjust. Where will poor India get the money to pay it? Moreover, the Government has remitted the cotton import duty, which has entailed a loss of some lakhs of rupees upon the Indian revenues. In order to recoup this loss, a licence tax has been imposed upon barbers, *dhobies*, *kahars*, and *bhishties*, who live from hand-to-mouth. The Government should reduce the salaries of the highly-paid officers who draw thousands of rupees, and retrench all unnecessary expenditure.

EDUCATION.

The Arya Mitra, Benares, of the 1st August, regrets to

Circulation,
600 copies.

The resignation of J. B. Lee, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Physical Science, Benares College.

state that the Government has accepted the resignation of J. B. Lee, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, professor of physical science, in the Benares college,

from the public service. The cause of his resignation has not transpired. But it is well known that good feeling did not exist between him and the principal of the college, and his resignation may probably be ascribed to this. We did not expect that this ill-feeling would lead to such an unhappy result. A more accomplished professor of physical science never came to these provinces. He was an ornament not only to Benares but to the whole province. All the teachers and the students of the college deeply regret his resignation. The loss which the college has suffered is simply irremediable. There is now no European professor in the college.

The Bhárat Bandhu of the 1st August approves of the

Circulation,
175 copies

Education of poor Europeans and Eurasians.

movement set on foot by Lord Lytton to make satisfactory arrangements for

the education of poor Europeans and Eurasians. It is the duty of the Government to provide education for all classes of its subjects. As it has provided education for the natives, it should also do so for the Europeans and Eurasians. The latter could easily receive education at the schools established for the former, but their false pride prevents them from mix-

ing with them. Under these circumstances, the Government is obliged to establish separate schools for them.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, Benares, of the 4th August, like the *Arya Mitra*, expresses deep regret at the resignation of J. B. Lee, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Physical Science, Benares College. M.A., Barrister-at-Law, professor of physical science, Benares college. As to the cause of his resignation the *Sudha* remarks that an ill-feeling existed between him and Mr. Nesfield, the principal of the college, for some months. Mr. Nesfield on several occasions showed his authority. Mr. Lee sent a petition to Government praying that he might be transferred to some other college or his resignation accepted. It is to be regretted that the Government has accepted his resignation. It will be difficult to make good the loss which the college has suffered. The college has considerably declined since the departure of Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Gough.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
150 copies.

Robberies at Farukhabad.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th July, writing from Farukhabad, states that a few days ago three robberies were committed by the same gang of dakaits in one night, about four or five miles from Farukhabad, on the Mainpuri road. On the 20th July the mails were robbed near Bhongaon. The dakaits are well armed and dressed like the police.

Circulation,
350 copies.

High prices at Peshawar.

A correspondent of the *Punjabi Akhbár* of the 2nd August complains of the prevalence of high prices at Peshawar. Wheat sells at five seers the rupee.

The municipal committee, Jalesar (Agra).

The *Jalesar Akhbár* of the 1st August, in its local news column, complains that the bazar road in Jalesar (Agra) is in a very bad condition. The writer also complains that according to rule the octroi duty should be levied upon

goods liable to the duty when they are imported within municipal limits, but that the municipal servants levy the duty upon crops situated within or without municipal limits before they are cut, harvested, and brought to the market for sale.

The *Oudh Punch* of 29th July publishes an article in
The Anglicised School which the Anglicised school of
of Musalmans. Musalmans is ridiculed.

Circulation:
320 copies,

(A quarrel has arisen between the *Panjab Punch* of Lahore and the *Suhel-i-Hind* of Meerut. They pick holes in each other's writings, and abuse each other.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

N ^o	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Afsâb-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	...	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Augt. 1st & 4th,	Augt. 3rd & 7th respectively.
2	<i>Afsâl-ul-Akhbâr</i>	... Muzaffar-nagar.	Ditto	Weekly	... Muhamm ad Akbar.	4th	... " 6th	650 copies.
3	<i>Agra Akhbâr</i>	... Agra	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Khwaja Usaf Ali,	July 28th	... " 2nd	225 "
4	<i>Akhbâr-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	Augt. 2nd	... " 5th	100 "
5	<i>Akhbâr-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mokand Ram	July 30th	... " 1st	1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt).
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Jalesar</i>	... Jalesar	... Ditto	... Bi-monthly	Muhammad Wajih-ud-din.	Augt. 1st	... " 4th	... " 4th
7	<i>Akhbâr-i-Tamannâi</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	" 29th	... " 1st	125 copies.
8	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbâr</i>	Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	"	... " "	90 "
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i>	Aligarh	... Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ulla	Augt. 2nd & 5th,	... " 3rd & 7th	297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt).
10	<i>Almorah Akhbâr</i>	... Almorah,	Hindi	... Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	1st	... " 4th	57 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbâr</i>	Shâhjahân-pur.	Urdu	... Ditto	Moti Mian	"	... " "	30 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjâb</i>	Lahore	... Weekly	Ditto	Mir Nusâr Ali	"	... " 5th	408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt).

13	<i>Anwār-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Fateh Muhammad,	July 28th	4th	100 copies.
14	<i>Arya Mittra</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi	... Ditto	Babu Bhut Nath,	Augt. 1st	2nd	600 copies.
15	<i>Arya Patrika</i>	... Mirzapur.	Hindi-Engg.	... Ditto	Rev. D. Hutton	...	1st	599 "
16	<i>Berar Mitr</i>	... Elichpur,	Marathi	... Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	July 29th	"	105 "
17	<i>Berar Samachar</i>	... Akola	Ditto	... Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	Augt. 3rd	6th	250 "
18	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi-Engg.	... Ditto	Tota Ram	...	3rd	175 "
19	<i>Dabdah Qaisri</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	... Ditto	Raj Bahadur	... 2nd	7th	183 "
20	<i>Dabir's Hind</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	... Ditto	Mirza Muhammad	... "	2nd	...
21	<i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	July 27th	3rd	105 "
22	<i>Jalwah Tūr</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	... Augt. 1st	... "	4th	...
23	<i>Karnamak</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	... 4th	5th	250 "
24	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. Craven	... 1st	2nd	351 "
25	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i> ,	Benares	Hindi	... Weekly	Chintamani Sarma,	July 28th & 4th	" 1st & 7th	275 "
26	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	August.	respectively.	105 "
27	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh</i> ,	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	Augt. 1st	5th	26 "
28	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Ditto	... Weekly	Jawwad Ali	... July 31st	7th	630 copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt).
29	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfūz</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Daily	Mehndi Hussain	... 1st	"	90 copies.
30	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Khan.	... Sayyid Jamil-u-din.	1st to 7th	400 "
31	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	... Delhi	... Marathi	... Weekly	Bulaqi Das.	Augt. 5th	7th	125 "
32	<i>Malwa Akhbar</i>	... Indore	... Marathi	... Bi-monthly,	Ganesh Raghonath	... 1st	,"	175 "
33	<i>Marwār Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	July 28th	2nd	100 "
34	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	... 31st	3rd	150 "

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
							1879.
35 <i>Mitra Bîldâs</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	Augt. 4th	Augt. 6th	200 copies.
36 <i>Mumba-ul-Akhâdîm</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	July 31st	5th	25 "
37 <i>Mutta-i-Nûr</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	,, 29th & 5th	,, 1st & 7th	46 "
38 <i>Naiar-i-Âzam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	August.	7th	100 "
39 <i>Nairang Mazâmân</i>	Muttra	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Meva Ram	Augt. 4th	4th	165 "
40 <i>Najm-ul-Akhbâr</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	July 31st	1st to 5th	413 "
41 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	Urdu	Ditto	Yudhistar Chanpar Das.	,, 29th to 2nd	,, respectively.	150 "
42 <i>Nâr-i-Afshan</i>	Ludhiana	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	,, 30th	2nd	150 "
43 <i>Nâr-ul-Anwâr</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	31st	,"	430 "
44 <i>Oudh Akhbâr</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Shéo Prasad	Ditto	,"	450 "
45 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Augt. 2nd	1st to 7th	719 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt).	"
46 <i>Panjab-i-Akhbâr</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	,"	,"	1st to 7th	320 copies.
47 <i>Panjab Punch</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,"	,"	,"	350 "
48 <i>Patiala Akhbâr</i>	Patiala	Urdu	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	4th	7th	225 "
49 <i>Pramod Sindhâ</i>	Umraoti	Urdu	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	,"	6th	250 "
50 <i>Prince of Wales' Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Sastarkar.	,"	,"	150 "
51 <i>Rajah-i-Âm</i>	Sialkot	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	,"	,"	85 "
				Divan Chand	5th	,"	620 "

52	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	... Ditto	... Weekly Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	... Ditto	4th July	26th & 2nd August.	" 1st & 6th respectively.	475	"
53	<i>Kohilkhand Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	... Ditto	... Ditto	Harnam Sarup	... Ditto	"	"	" 1st & 6th respectively.	64	"
54	<i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	Bhawalpur	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ata-ul-ls	... Ditto	28th Augt.	2nd	150	"	"
55	<i>Samachar Sar</i>	Allahabad, Bengali	... Ditto	... Ditto	Lal Gopal Chackkar- wati.	... Ditto	4th Augt.	4th	500	"	"
56	<i>Sohail Hind</i>	Meerut	... Urdu	... Ditto	Kamta Prasad	... Ditto	July	29th & 5th August.	" 2nd & 7th respectively.	200	"
57	<i>Subah Benares</i>	Benares	... Ditto	... Ditto	Babu Bhutnath	... Ditto	Augt. 4th	6th	..."	200	"
58	<i>Urju Akhbar</i>	Akola	... Marathi	... Ditto	Kishan Chand	... Ditto	2nd	5th	..."	200	"
59	<i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i>	Amritsar,	Urdu	... Ditto	Umer Din	... Ditto	"	"	3rd	235	"
60	<i>Vrit Dhara</i>	Dhár	Marathi	... Ditto	Hari Bhaskar	... Ditto	July	28th	,"	155	"

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th August, 1879.

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PRIYĀ DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

